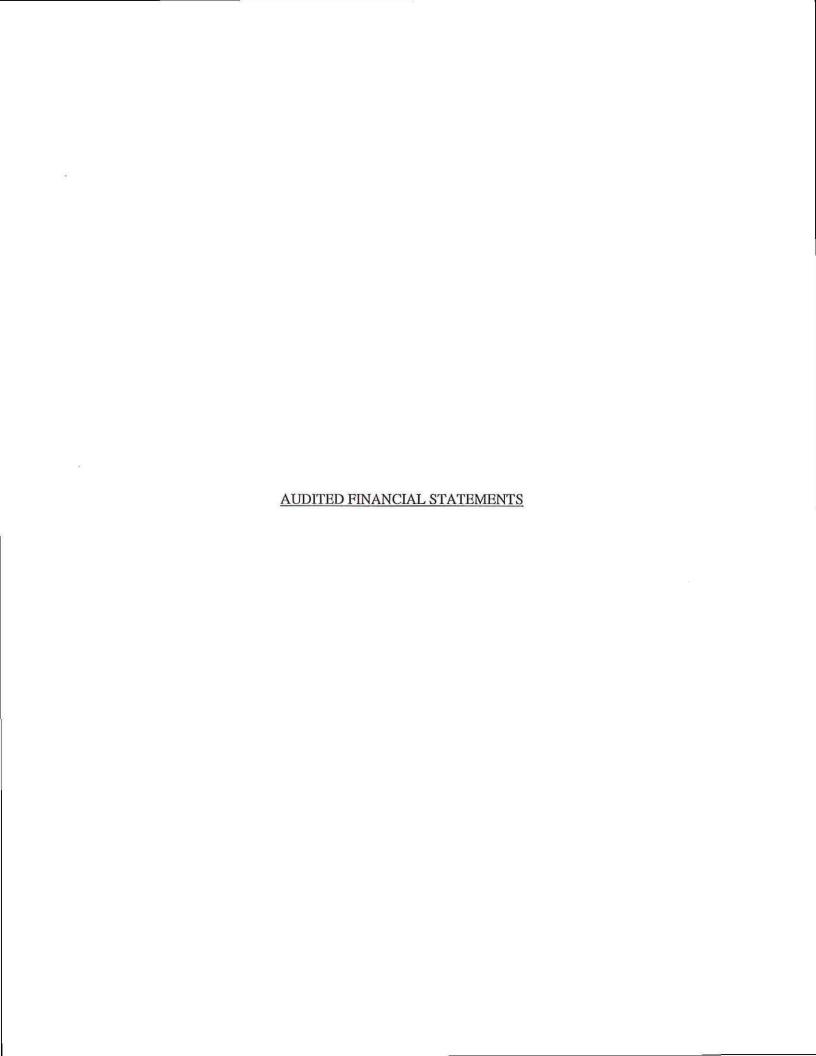
CADDO-SHREVEPORT SALES AND USE TAX COMMISSION SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA JUNE 30, 2013

SHREVEPORT, LOUISIANA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Page
1-2
3-6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13-22
23-24
25
26
27



HEARD, MCELROY, & VESTAL

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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September 30, 2013

Board of Commissioners Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission Shreveport, Louisiana

Independent Auditor's Report

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal control relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions.



Opinions

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position-modified cash basis of the governmental activities and each major fund of the Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission, as of June 30, 2013, and the respective changes in financial position-modified cash basis and, the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund-modified cash basis for the year then ended in accordance with the basis of accounting described in Note 2.

Emphasis of Matter

As described in Note 2 to the financial statements, the Commission has adopted the provisions of GASB Statement 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position.

Other Matters

Required Supplementary Information

Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America require that the management's discussion and analysis information on Pages 3 through 6 be presented to supplement the basic financial statements. Such information, although not a part of the basic financial statements, is required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board, who considers it to be an essential part of financial reporting for placing the basic financial statements in an appropriate operational, economic, or historical context. We have applied certain limited procedures to the required supplementary information in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, which consisted of inquiries of management about the methods of preparing the information and comparing the information for consistency with management's responses to our inquiries, the basic financial statements, and other knowledge we obtained during our audit of the basic financial statements. We do not express an opinion or provide any assurance on the information because the limited procedures do not provide us with sufficient evidence to express an opinion or provide any assurance.

Other Reporting Required by Government Auditing Standards

In accordance with *Government Auditing Standards*, we have also issued our report dated September 30, 2013 on our consideration of the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the Commission's internal control over financial reporting and compliance.

Heard, McElloy ! Kestal, LLC

Shreveport, Louisiana

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS (UNAUDITED)

Our discussion and analysis of the financial performance of Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission provides an overview of the Commission's financial activities for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2013 and 2012. Please read it in conjunction with the Commission's financial statements, which begin on Page 7.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

The Commission's net position decreased by \$14,484 or 2.5%.

The Commission's total revenues were \$922,569 in 2013 compared to \$911,380 in 2012.

During the year ended June 30, 2013, the Commission had total expenses, excluding depreciation, of \$917,614.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities (on Pages 7 and 8) provide information about the activities of the Commission as a whole. Fund financial statements start on Page 9. For governmental activities, these statements tell how these services were financed in the short-term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Commission's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the Commission's most significant funds. The accompanying financial statements present information only on the funds maintained by the Commission, excluding agency funds, which do not measure operations of the Commission.

Reporting the Funds Maintained by the Commission as a Whole

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities

Our analysis of the funds maintained by the Commission as a whole begins on Page 7. The Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities report information about the funds maintained by the Commission as a whole and about its activities. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the modified cash basis of accounting.

These two statements report the Commission's *net position* and changes in them. The Commission's net position - the difference between assets and liabilities - is one way to measure the Commission's financial health, or *financial position*. Over time, *increases or decreases* in the Commission's net position are one indicator of whether its financial health is improving or deteriorating.

In the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities, we record the activities in the funds maintained by the Commission as governmental activities:

Governmental activities - expenses related to, and resources provided for, the administration of local sales tax laws.

Reporting the Most Significant Funds Maintained by the Commission

Our analysis of the major funds maintained by the Commission begins on Page 9. The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds maintained by the Commission - not necessarily the Commission as a whole. The Commission's funds use the following accounting approaches.

Governmental fund - All of the Commission's expenses in administering sales tax laws are reported in a governmental fund, which focuses on how money flows into and out of this fund and the balances left at year-end that are available for spending. This fund is reported using an accounting method called *modified cash basis*. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed *short-term view* of the Commission's operations and the expenses paid from the fund. Governmental fund information helps you determine whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance certain Commission expenses. We describe the relationship or differences (if any) between governmental *activities* (reported in the Statement of Net Position and the Statement of Activities) and governmental *funds* in a reconciliation of the fund financial statements.

THE FUNDS MAINTAINED BY THE COMMISSION AS A WHOLE

The Commission's total net position changed from a year ago, decreasing from \$580,529 to \$566,045. Our analysis below focuses on key elements of the total funds for the 2013 and 2012 fiscal years.

Table 1 Net Position

	Government-Wide Activities	
	2013	2012
Current assets	180,179	175,024
Capital assets	387,142	406,581
Total assets	567,321	581,605
Current liabilities	1,276	1,076
Total liabilities	1,276	1,076
Net position:		
Net investment in capital assets	387,142	406,581
Restricted for capital projects	60,039	61,900
Unrestricted	118,864	112,048
Total net position	566,045	580,529

Net position of the funds maintained by the Commission decreased by \$14,484 or 2.5%.

Table 2 Changes in Net Position

	Government-Wide Activities		
	2013	2012	
Revenues			
Charges for services	377,569	405,380	
Intergovernmental	545,000	506,000	
Total revenues	922,569	911,380	
Expenses			
General governmental	937,053	942,673	
(Decrease) in net position	(14,484)	_(31,293)	

For the funds maintained by the Commission, total revenues increased \$11,189 from total revenues in 2012 of \$911,380 to total revenues of \$922,569 in 2013.

In addition, total expenses decreased by \$5,620 from \$942,673 in 2012, to \$937,053 in 2013.

CAPITAL ASSETS

At the end of 2013, the Commission had invested \$387,142 in capital assets from those funds maintained by the Commission.

Table 3
Capital Assets At Year End

	Government-Wide Activities	
	2013	2012
Equipment	287,295	316,843
Land	60,228	60,228
Building and improvements	554,654	554,654
	902,177	931,725
Less-accumulated depreciation	(515,035) 387,142	(525,144) 406,581
This year's major additions included:		
Computers and monitors Other equipment Total	2,031 <u>228</u> <u>2,259</u>	3,961 2,063 6,024

It is anticipated that the Commission's net position will hold steady in 2014. The Commission has added no major new programs or initiatives to be funded in 2014.

CONTACTING THE COMMISSION'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens and taxpayers with a general overview of the finances for those funds maintained by the Commission and to show the Commission's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Administrator at Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission at 3300 Dee Street, Shreveport, Louisiana 71105; telephone 318-865-3312.

STATEMENT OF NET POSITION

(MODIFIED CASH BASIS)

JUNE 30, 2013

<u>ASSETS</u>	Primary Government Governmental Activities
Cash: Operating Capital reserve Payroll Due from other funds Property and equipment, net of depreciation Total assets	110,875 60,039 6,265 3,000 <u>387,142</u> 567,321
LIABILITIES	
Miscellaneous payables	1,276
NET POSITION	
Net investment in property and equipment Restricted for capital projects Unrestricted	387,142 60,039 118,864
Total net position	566,045

STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES

(MODIFIED CASH BASIS)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

Primary Government Programs	<u>Expenses</u>	Program Revenues- Charges for Services	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Position
General government-collection of sales tax	937,053	377,569	(559,484)
General revenues: Intergovernmental operating			545,000
Change in net position			(14,484)
Net position-July 1, 2012			_580,529
Net position-June 30, 2013			566,045

BALANCE SHEET-GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

(MODIFIED CASH BASIS)

JUNE 30, 2013

	Govern	mental Funds	
ASSETS	<u>General</u>	Capital Projects	<u>Total</u>
Cash:-Note 12			
Operating	110,875	-	110,875
Capital reserve Payroll	6,265	60,039	60,039 6,265
Due from other fund-Note 4	3,000		3,000
Total assets	<u>120,140</u>	60,039	180,179
LIABILITIES AND FUND EQUITY			
Liabilities:			
Miscellaneous payables Total liabilities			1,276 1,276
	1,270		-,=.
Fund equity: Fund balance-assigned	-	60,039	60,039
Fund balance-unassigned	118,864		118,864
Total fund equity	118,864	60,039	<u>178,903</u>
Total liabilities and fund equity	120,140	60,039	<u>180,179</u>
Reconciliation of fund equity of governmental funds to governmental activities:	net position of		
Total fund equity of governmental funds			178,903
The governmental funds reports fixed assets as expenditures. However,			
for purposes of governmental activities, fixed assets, depreciation, are capitalized as property and equipme			387,142
Total net position of governmental activities			566,045

STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES-

GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

(MODIFIED CASH BASIS)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

	Governme	ental Funds	
		Capital	
	<u>General</u>	Projects	<u>Total</u>
Revenues:			
Intergovernmental operating	545,000	_	545,000
Charges for services	318,188	-	318,188
Charges for litigation	56,216	-	56,216
Miscellaneous	2,995	170	3,165
Total revenues	922,399	170	922,569
Expenditures:			
Personnel services-Note 9	658,431	(-	658,431
Operating services	69,879	; -	69,879
Professional services	154,763	/ <u>₩</u>	154,763
Insurance	10,084	_	10,084
Supplies	9,746	-	9,746
Travel	12,452	-	12,452
Capital expenditures-Note 3	228	2,031	2,259
Total expenditures	915,583	2,031	917,614
Excess (deficit) of revenues over expenditures	6,816	(1,861)	4,955
Fund balance-July 1, 2012	112,048	61,900	_173,948
Fund balance-June 30, 2013	118,864	60,039	178,903
Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balance of Governmental Funds to the Change in Net Position of Governmental Activities:			
Net change in fund balance-governmental funds			4,955
The governmental funds report purchases of fixed assets as expenditures. However, for purposes of governmental activities, such payments are capitalized as property and equipment. 2,259			
The governmental funds do not report depreciation of property and equipment. However, for purposes of governmental activities, depreciation is reported as an expense. (21,698)			
Change in net position of governmental activitie	S		(14,484)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

BUDGETARY COMPARISON STATEMENT-GENERAL FUND

(MODIFIED CASH BASIS)

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

				Variance with
				Final Budget
	Budgete	d Amounts_		Favorable
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)
Revenues:	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			
Intergovernmental operating	788,350	788,350	545,000	(243,350)
Charges for services	300,000	300,000	318,188	18,188
Charges for litigation	-	300	56,216	56,216
Miscellaneous		200	2,995	2,995
Total revenues	1,088,350	1,088,350	922,399	(165,951)
Expenditures:				
Personnel services	683,500	683,500	658,431	25,069
Operating services	88,600	89,100	69,879	19,221
Professional services	251,000	251,000	154,763	96,237
Insurance	10,750	10,750	10,084	666
Supplies	12,500	12,500	9,746	2,754
Travel	17,000	17,000	12,452	4,548
Operating reserve	20,000	19,500	-	19,500
Capital expenditures	5,000	5,000	228	4,772
Total expenditures	1,088,350	1,088,350	915,583	172,767
Excess of revenues over expenditures			601 (0.00 (0.00)	VALUE FOR THE
(expenditures over revenues)			<u>6,816</u>	<u>6,816</u>

STATEMENT OF FIDUCIARY NET POSITION-AGENCY FUND

(MODIFIED CASH BASIS)

JUNE 30, 2013

ASSETS	Agency Fund
Cash:-Note 13 Clearing Escrow Louisiana asset management pool-Note 12 Due from other governments	1,820,728 594,152 1 392
Total assets LIABILITIES	
Refunds due-Note 7 Sales tax paid under protest-Note 5 Miscellaneous escrow-Note 6 Interest escrow Due to other fund-Note 4 Due to other governments-Note 8	1,297 - 531,424 61,824 3,000
Total liabilities	2,415,273

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2013

1. Organization

The Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Division was created by intergovernmental agreement by the City of Shreveport and the Caddo Parish School Board in July 1967 to jointly collect and administer a sales and use tax effective August 1, 1967.

The Division was reorganized by Act No. 306 of 1979 (now Louisiana R.S.33:2738.54) as the Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission, established under a Joint Agreement effective May 1, 1980, between the City of Shreveport, Louisiana and the School Board of the Parish of Caddo, State of Louisiana for the purpose of collecting sales and use taxes as authorized by the electorate. The Commission is empowered to collect, enforce and administer the respective sales and use taxes as they are levied by the City and the School Board. The Commission is governed by a Board of Commissioners. Commission members are the Chief Administrative Officer of the City, the Director of Finance of the City, the Assistant Superintendent of Business Affairs of the School Board, and the Director of Finance of the School Board. The Board of Commissioners appoints the Administrator who serves at its pleasure; however, the appointment must be confirmed by the City Council of the City of Shreveport and by the Caddo Parish School Board.

The fiscal year of the Commission is from July 1 through June 30. The Commission's budget is approved by the Board of Commissioners and ratified by the City Council and the School Board prior to June 15, before the ensuing fiscal year. Amendments to the budget which exceed the total budgetary authorization must be approved by the City Council and the School Board. Adjustments of line items within the budget may be made by the Board of Commissioners at any time.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Accounting

The Commission prepares its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. This basis differs from those generally accepted accounting principles in that revenue and other related assets are generally recognized when received rather than when measurable and available for use, and expenditures are recognized when paid rather than when the obligations are incurred. However, for purposes of the government-wide financial statements, expenditures for capital assets have been capitalized, and related depreciation has been recorded.

In June 1999, the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) unanimously approved Statement No. 34, Basic Financial Statements – and Management's Discussion and Analysis – for State and Local Governments. Certain significant changes in the Statement included the following:

- A Management Discussion and Analysis (MD&A) section providing an analysis
 of the Commission's overall financial position and results of operations.
- Financial statements prepared using full accrual accounting for all of the Commission's capital assets.

2. <u>Summary of Significant Accounting Policies</u> (Continued)

These and other changes are reflected in the accompanying financial statements (including notes to the financial statements).

The following is a summary of certain significant accounting policies:

Reporting Entity

GASB 14 establishes criteria for determining the governmental reporting entity and component units that should be included within the reporting entity. For financial reporting purposes, in conformity with the requirements of GASB 14, the Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission is considered a joint venture of the Caddo Parish School Board and the City of Shreveport. As established by combined ordinances of these two governmental entities, the Commission was created and organized as an independent agency to administer the terms of a joint agreement for the collection of sales and use taxes. Both the Caddo Parish School Board and the City of Shreveport exercise joint control over, and have continuing financial interests in and financial responsibilities to, the Commission.

Basic Financial Statements – Government-Wide Statements

The Commission's basic financial statements include both government-wide financial statements (GWFS) (reporting all the activities of the Commission as a whole) and fund financial statements (reporting the Commission's major funds). Both government-wide and fund financial statements categorize primary activities as either governmental or business type. However, the Commission has only one primary activity – the collection and distribution of sales taxes, which is classified as a governmental activity.

The content and certain titles of the GWFS were changed upon the adoption by the Commission in 2013 of GASB Statement No. 63, Financial Reporting of Deferred Outflows of Resources, Deferred Inflows of Resources, and Net Position. This statement provides reporting guidance for deferred outflows of resources and deferred inflows of resources, and adds them, when applicable, as elements of the GWFS, because they are distinct from assets and liabilities. In addition, because these additional elements may affect the residual amount of all of the elements presented in a statement of financial position, GASB 63 renames that measure as net position rather than net assets. The Commission had no deferred outflows or inflows of resources at June 30, 2013, and no reclassifications affecting the statement of net assets from the prior period are required.

In the government-wide Statement of Net Position, the governmental activities column is presented on a consolidated basis and is reported on a modified cash, economic resources basis, which recognizes all long-term assets and liabilities. The Commission's net position is reported in three parts — net investment in property and equipment, restricted, and unrestricted.

The government-wide Statement of Activities reports both the gross and net cost of the Commission's functions. The functions are also supported by general government revenues. The Statement of Activities reduces gross expenses (including depreciation) by related program revenues, which must be directly associated with the function. The net costs (by function) are normally covered by general revenue.

This government-wide focus is more on the sustainability of the Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission as an entity and the change in the Commission's net position resulting from the current year's activities. Fiduciary funds are not included in the government-wide financial statements.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Basic Financial Statements - Fund Financial Statements

The Commission uses funds and an account group to account for its financial activities. Fund accounting is designed to demonstrate legal compliance and to aid financial management by segregating transactions relating to certain government functions or activities.

A fund is a separate accounting entity with a self-balancing set of accounts. An account group is a financial reporting device designed to provide accountability for certain assets and liabilities that are not recorded in the funds because they do not directly affect net expendable financial resources.

The funds and account group of the Commission are shown in the financial statements as follows:

GOVERNMENTAL FUND TYPE

General Fund

The general operating fund of the Commission is used to account for all financial resources, except those which are required to be accounted for in another fund. Fund equity is referred to as fund balance. Fund balance is classified according to a hierarchy that shows, from the highest to lowest level of constraint on the use of that fund balance, the extent to which the Commission is bound to honor them: nonspendable, restricted, committed, assigned and unassigned.

Capital Projects Fund

This fund is used to account for resources received, held, or used for the acquisition, construction, or improvement of capital facilities not reported in other governmental funds.

FIDUCIARY FUND TYPE

Agency Fund

This fund is used to account for collection of sales and use tax, and its disbursement to the various taxing jurisdictions. Agency funds are custodial in nature (assets equal liabilities) and do not involve measurement of results of operations.

Budget

The budget amounts shown in the financial statements are the original and final authorized amounts as revised during the year. The budget is prepared by the Administrator to cover anticipated expenses. Appropriations are not recorded in the general ledger. Therefore, the Commission only recognizes expenses which are actually paid. Unused budgeted funds lapse at the end of each year.

Cash in Banks

All deposits are held in financial institutions insured by the FDIC and are secured by pledged obligations of the U.S. Government or its Agencies held by the Federal Reserve in the name of the depository institution. For financial statement purposes, cash includes cash on hand and non-restricted bank deposits.

Collections

Collections include taxes, penalties and interest. Refunds to dealers are not shown as deductions from collections, since at the time the refund is determined, these funds are requested from the School Board and the City for their proportionate share.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Disposition of Funds

All sales taxes collected are deposited promptly into a segregated bank account. The proper amounts are wire transferred to the Caddo Parish School Board, the City of Shreveport, the Towns of Vivian, Oil City, Mooringsport, Blanchard, Greenwood, Rodessa, Ida, Caddo Parish Sales Tax District #1, Caddo Parish Law Enforcement District, the Shreveport-Bossier Convention and Tourist Bureau, and the North Caddo Hospital District, as soon as the bank clears the funds.

Operating Revenues

The Caddo Parish School Board and the City of Shreveport make monthly transfers for deposit into the operating bank account for payment of the operating expenses of the Commission. The operating transfers are based on the ratio of the tax collections for the previous month for each entity to total taxes collected. The transfers for fixed asset purchases are shared equally by the School Board and City.

Charges for Services (Fees)

The Commission collects sales taxes for Blanchard, Vivian, Oil City, Mooringsport, Greenwood, Rodessa, Ida, Caddo Parish Sales Tax District #1, Caddo Parish Law Enforcement District, the North Caddo Hospital District, and the use and occupancy taxes on hotel and motel rooms for the Shreveport-Bossier Convention and Tourist Bureau. The Commission receives fees for this service and, as instructed by the Board of Commissioners, records them as revenues in the General Fund.

Charges for Litigation

Legal fees equal to ten percent of the aggregate amount for which lawsuit is filed are collected from vendors on assessments involving litigation. These fees are reflected as a revenue item within the General Fund.

Other Financing Sources (Uses)

Transfers between funds that are not expected to be repaid are accounted for as other financing sources (uses). These other financing sources (uses) are recognized at the time the underlying events occur.

Allocation of Operating Expenditures

Expenses incurred in operating the Commission are allocated monthly between the Caddo Parish School Board and the City of Shreveport in the same manner as transfers.

Vacation and Sick Pay

The charge for vacation and sick pay is recorded when paid.

Employees accrue annual leave under the following schedule:

Length of Service	Annual Leave Earned	
Less than five years	Ten days per year	
From five to ten years	Twelve days per year	
From ten to twenty years	Fifteen days per year	

Twenty days per year Over twenty years

Generally, no more than two years of accrued unused leave may be carried forward to the next fiscal year.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Sick leave is granted at the rate of twelve days per year for employees employed up to twenty years, and at the rate of fifteen days per year for employees over twenty years. There is no limit on the carryover of sick leave.

Risk Management

The Commission is subject to normal business and liability risk, including risk of loss of assets. These risks are managed through the purchase of insurance policies. Insurance settlements did not exceed insurance coverage for the past three fiscal years, nor has there been any significant reduction in insurance coverage since the prior fiscal year.

Use of Estimates

Management uses estimates and assumptions in preparing financial statements. Those estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and reported revenues and expenses. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment acquired with an original cost of at least \$500 and with an estimated useful life over one year are capitalized and depreciated in the government-wide statement of net assets. Depreciation is recorded using the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives, as follows:

Building	40 years
Improvements	40 years
Equipment	3-10 years

Fund Equity in Fund Financial Statements

Governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Beginning in 2011, the Commission implemented GASB Statement 54, Fund Balance Reporting and Governmental Fund Type Definitions. This statement provides more clearly defined fund balance categories to make the nature and extent of the constraints placed on a government's fund balance more transparent. The following classifications describe the relative strength of the spending constraints placed on the purpose for which resources can be used:

- Nonspendable: This classification includes amounts that cannot be spent because they are either (a) not in spendable form or (b) legally or contractually required to be maintained intact. The Commission had no nonspendable resources as of year end.
- Restricted: This classification includes amounts for which constraints have been placed on the use of resources that are either:
 - o Externally imposed by creditors (such as through debt covenants), grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or
 - o Imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.

The Commission had no restricted resources as of year end.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

- Committed: This classification includes amounts that can only be used for specific purposes pursuant to constraints imposed by formal action (resolution) of the Commission's board of commissioners, which is the Commission's highest level of decision-making authority. These amounts cannot be used for any other purpose unless the board removes or changes the specified use by taking the same type of action that was employed when the funds were initially committed. This classification also includes contractual obligations to the extent that existing resources have been specifically committed for use in satisfying those contractual requirements. The Commission did not have any committed resources as of year end.
- Assigned: This classification includes spendable amounts that are reported in governmental funds other than the General Fund, that are neither restricted nor committed, and amounts in the General Fund that are intended to be used for a specific purpose in accordance with the provisions of GASB Statement 54. The intent of an assigned fund balance should be expressed by either the Commission's board of commissioners, or a subordinate high-level body, such as a finance committee, or an official, such as the administrator, that has the authority to assign amounts to be used for specific purposes.
- Unassigned: This classification is the residual fund balance for the General Fund. It also represents fund balance that has not been assigned to other funds and that has not been restricted, committed, or assigned to specific purposes within the General Fund.

When fund balance resources are available for a specific purpose in multiple classifications, the Commission would use the most restrictive funds first in the following order: restricted, committed, assigned, and unassigned as they are needed. However, it reserves the right to selectively spend unassigned resources first and to defer the use of the other classified funds.

3. Property and Equipment

The following is a summary of changes in property and equipment for the year ended June 30, 2013:

	Balance July 1, 2012	Increases	Decreases	Balance June 30, 2013
	July 1, 2012	<u>Increases</u>	Decreases	June 30, 2013
Land	60,228	380	ă ⊷	60,228
Building	544,658		-	544,658
Improvements	9,996	-	-	9,996
Equipment	316,843	2,259	<u>31,807</u>	287,295
Total cost	931,725	2,259	31,807	902,177
Accumulated depreciation	_(525,144)	(21,698)	<u>31,807</u>	_(515,035)
Property and equipment, net	406,581	(19,439)		<u>387,142</u>

4. Due from/to Other Fund

During the course of operations, transactions may occur between individual funds for goods provided or services rendered. These receivables and payables are classified as "due from other fund" or "due to other fund" on the balance sheet. At June 30, 2013, these balances were as follows:

4. Due from/to Other Fund (Continued)

	Due from	Due to
<u>Fund</u>	Other Fund	Other Fund
General Fund	3,000	-
Agency Fund		3,000
	3,000	3,000

5. Sales Tax Paid Under Protest

Sales taxes collected under circumstances where the dealer disputes the liability are segregated until a settlement or legal action resolves the issue. These funds are recorded in a separate account.

6. Miscellaneous Escrow

The amounts in this account represent partial payments on final assessments, which are distributed to the appropriate tax jurisdictions after the full assessment is settled.

Refunds Due

Because of dealer error or misinterpretation of law, excess sales taxes are at times collected. After verification of the overpayment by the Commission, a refund request is made to the taxing authority. Upon receipt, the Commission remits the refund to the dealer.

8. Due to Other Governments

This account represents sales taxes that have been collected, and are due to the various taxing authorities.

9. Retirement Plan

Plan Description

Employees of the Commission are covered by the Employees' Retirement System of the City of Shreveport, which is a cost-sharing multiple-employer public employee retirement system (PERS). All full-time employees are required to participate in the PERS. The plan provides pension, death, and disability benefits. Authority for the Commission to participate in the plan is contained in the ordinances of the City of Shreveport, which also sets forth plan contribution rates. A member may retire at age 65 with ten or more years of service, age 55 with 20 years of service, or at any age with 30 years of service. Benefits vest after ten years of service. Employees who retire at or after age 65 with twenty or more years of service are entitled to pension payments for the remainder of their lives equal to 3% of average compensation (3 1/3% of average compensation after December 31, 1995) times years of creditable service. Employees who retire prior to age 65 with less than twenty but more than ten years of service must reduce their benefit by an amount that is dependent upon the length of time remaining until normal retirement age, as defined in the plan. Average compensation means average annual earned compensation of an employee for the highest thirty-six successive months as a member of the plan.

Pension provisions include deferred allowances whereby an employee may terminate his employment with the Commission after accumulating 10 years of service but before reaching age 60. In such cases, the employee may allow accumulated contributions to remain on deposit and service retirement allowance to begin when retirement eligibility is attained.

Pension provisions include death and disability benefits, whereby the surviving spouse may receive a lump sum refund of the employee's contributions into the plan, or 50% of the employee's monthly benefit for life, with certain reductions based upon the employee's time remaining to reach age 65.

9. Retirement Plan (Continued)

Disabled employees are entitled to receive disability payments up to age 65, at which time normal retirement payments begin.

The Commission's current year covered payroll amounted to approximately \$487,000; its total current year payroll amounted to approximately \$487,000 for the year ended June 30, 2013.

Contributions Required and Made

Effective January 1, 2007, employees of the Commission are required to pay 9.00% (7.00% previously) of their gross compensation to the traditional pension plan. In addition, they may pay an additional 4.00% to a combination of savings and 401 plans. The Commission is required to contribute 13.15% of its gross covered payroll to the plan. Three-year trend information follows:

	June 30, 2013	June 30, 2012	June 30,
Required contribution	64,018	57,958	58,240
Actual contribution	64,018	57,958	58,240
As a percentage of covered payroll	13.15%	13.15%	13.15%

Funding Status and Progress

The amount of the total pension benefit obligation is based on a standardized measurement established by GASB 5 that, with some exceptions, must be used by a PERS. The standardized measure is the actuarial present value of credited projected benefits. This pension valuation method reflects the present value of estimated pension benefits that will be paid in future years as a result of employee services performed to date, and is adjusted for the effects of projected salary increases. A standardized measure of the pension benefit obligation was adopted by GASB to enable readers of PERS financial statements to assess the PERS funding status on a going-concern basis, to assess progress made in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due, and to make comparisons among other PERS and among other employers.

Ten year historical trend information is presented in the 2012 Employees' Retirement System of the City of Shreveport Comprehensive Annual Financial Report. This information is useful in assessing the plan's accumulation of sufficient assets to pay pension benefits as they become due. During 2012 and as of June 30, 2013, the City of Shreveport PERS held no securities issued by the Commission.

Hospitalization and life insurance are also provided. The cost of these plans is shared by the employees and the Commission at a ratio of 33% and 67%. The cost to the Commission was approximately \$101,000 for the year ended June 30, 2013.

10. Dealers on Pay-Out Status

After a deficiency in tax has been accepted by a dealer as a result of audit or delinquency on account, certain dealers may prove a hardship in remitting the total additional amount due. In such cases the Administrator may agree to place the deficiency on a monthly pay-out status. These amounts are disbursed through the clearing account. The Commission maintains memoranda accounts of amounts due from dealers on pay-out status. These accounts at June 30, 2013, totaled approximately \$227,500.

11. Deferred Compensation Plan

In 1994, the Commission began offering its employees a deferred compensation plan created in accordance with Internal Revenue Code Section 457. The plan, available to all full-time employees, permits them to defer a portion of their salary until future years. The deferred compensation is not available to employees until termination, retirement, death or unforeseeable emergency. Until 1999, all amounts of compensation deferred under the plan, all property and rights purchased with those amounts, and all income attributable to those amounts, property, or rights were (until paid or made available to the employee or other beneficiary) solely the property and rights of the Commission (without being restricted to the provisions of benefits under the plan), subject only to the claims of the Commission's general creditors. Participants' rights under the plan were equal to those of general creditors of the Commission in an amount equal to the fair market value of the deferred account for each participant.

Effective July 2, 1999, in response to a change in federal law, the plan was modified to provide that all assets and income of the plan are held in trust for the exclusive benefit of participants and their beneficiaries and, therefore, are not available to the general creditors of the Commission. This plan became inactive during the year with the withdrawal of plan assets by remaining participants, and will be closed in the next year.

12. Cash

As of June 30, 2013, the Commission had on deposit with financial institutions bank balances totaling \$2,620,018. This amount was insured by deposit insurance of \$250,000; the excess was entirely collateralized with U.S. Treasury securities held by the financial institution in the Commission's name.

13. Other Post-Employment Benefits

In addition to the pension benefits described in Note 9, the Commission pays 50% of the premiums for postretirement health care benefits, in accordance with ordinances of the City of Shreveport, to all Commission retirees. Expenditures for these premiums are generally made monthly, and amounted to approximately \$38,000 for the year ended June 30, 2013 for the seven participant retirees.

14. Budget Variances

Total revenues of \$922,399 were less than the budgeted amount by \$165,951, or 18.0% because total expenditures of \$915,583 also were under-budget by \$172,767, making it possible for the Commission to reduce its intergovernmental operating draws.

15. Taxes Collected and Distributed

Tax collections and distributions are accounted for in the Commission's agency fund. Tax collections for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 amounted to \$214,427,408 in sales taxes, and \$2,811,412 in occupancy taxes. Total distributions to each taxing authority for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2013 are shown in the following table:

Sales Taxes

Caddo Parish School Board	70,517,859
Law Enforcement District of Caddo	16,758,834
Sales Tax District No. 1	9,703,893
City of Shreveport	112,699,680
Town of Vivian	1,429,836
Town of Oil City	213,593
Town of Mooringsport	33,862
Town of Greenwood	459,961
Village of Rodessa	12,042
Town of Blanchard	175,444

15. Taxes Collected and Distributed (Continued)

Sales Taxes

Village of Ida	36,827
North Caddo Hospital District	1,128,142
	213,169,973
Occupancy Taxes	
Shreveport-Bossier Convention and Tourist Bureau	1,942,107
City of Shreveport	485,527
City of Bossier City	485,527
	2,913,161
Total distributed	216,083,134



HEARD, MCELROY, & VESTAL

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

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September 30, 2013

Board of Commissioners Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission Shreveport, Louisiana

> Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

We have audited, in accordance with the auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, the financial statements of the governmental activities and each major fund of Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission (the Commission), as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and the related notes to the financial statements, which collectively comprise the Commission's basic financial statements, and have issued our report thereon dated September 30, 2013.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit of the financial statements, we considered the Commission's internal control over financial reporting (internal control) to determine the audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances for the purpose of expressing our opinions on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion of the effectiveness of the Commission's internal control.

A deficiency in internal control exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect and correct, misstatements on a timely basis. A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the entity's financial statements will not be prevented, or detected and corrected on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control that is less severe than a material weakness, yet important enough to merit attention by those charged with governance.

Our consideration of internal control was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and was not designed to identify all deficiencies in internal control that might be material weaknesses or significant deficiencies. Given these limitations, during our audit we did not identify any deficiencies in internal control that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, material weaknesses may exist that have not been identified.



Compliance and Other Matters

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Commission's financial statements are free from material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*.

Purpose of this Report

The purpose of this report is solely to describe the scope of our testing of internal control and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control or on compliance. This report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with *Government Auditing Standards* in considering the entity's internal control and compliance. Accordingly, this communication is not suitable for any other purpose.

Heard, McElroy & Westal, LLC

Shreveport, Louisiana

SCHEDULE OF FINDINGS AND QUESTIONED COSTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

We have audited the financial statements of Caddo-Shreveport Sales and Use Tax Commission as of and for the year ended June 30, 2013, and have issued our report thereon dated September 30, 2013. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Our audit of the financial statements as of June 30, 2013 resulted in an unmodified opinion.

A. Summary of Auditor's Reports

- Report on Internal Control and Compliance Material to the Financial Statements
 Internal Control No material weaknesses or significant deficiencies were noted.

 Compliance No material noncompliance was noted.
- Federal Awards None
- B. Findings Financial Statement Audit

None

C. Findings - Major Federal Award Programs

None

CADDO-SHREVEPORT SALES AND USE TAX COMMISSION SCHEDULE OF PRIOR YEAR FINDINGS YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

There were no findings as a result of the June 30, 2012 audit.

MANAGEMENT'S CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN

FOR CURRENT YEAR FINDINGS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2013

There were no findings as a result of the June 30, 2013 audit.